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LABOR CLARION

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Board Sanctions Increases for White Collar Workers—Federation Statement

A wage increase of $15 a month has been made available for some 194,000 "white collar" workers in California in a major revision of the clerical wage and salary brackets, it was announced last week by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board.

The board in a 6-3 majority vote moved upward by $15 the standard base pay it recognizes for clerical positions, to end what was described as a "gross inequity" in salary. The step by no means is a relaxation of the Little Steel formula, W.L.B. officials pointed out, and has no direct relation to new cost-of-living studies.

Applicable Immediately

Applicable immediately to the San Francisco labor market area, the order, it is stated, will be extended to the Los Angeles area.

Paychecks for the office help, clerks, stenographers, typists, accountants, bookkeepers and scores of others affected by the revised ruling are expected to rise on an average of $3.50 for a 40-hour week, increasing the state's wage bill by $8,500,000 a year, estimated Lloyd Fisher, director of the board's wage stabilization division.

Formal Procedure Required

Although the new clerical wage standard is in effect now, no employer may establish the higher rates without getting formal approval from the War Labor Board, pointed out Thomas Fair Neblett, chairman. Board, Thomas Fair Neblett, chairman, pointed out.

Applications should be made through regular War Labor Board channels by either an employer or a union, or by both jointly. Where there is no collective bargaining agency, applications must originate with the employer.

In reference to the above action by the Labor Board, the California State Federation of Labor this week issued the following statement, indicating that the Federation is by no means satisfied that the fight which it has waged in behalf of these workers has been won or concluded:

"The recent action of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board in upping by $15 per month a number of clerical classifications in the wage brackets issued by the board was the result of action taken by the California State Federation of Labor, which participated as a principal in the hearings that were held. Although this raise in a number of the "white collar" wage bracket categories has been hailed as a tremendous victory by some, and credit claimed for it by others, it would be dangerous and disarming to interpret the board's action as a solution to the problem.

"As has been pointed out before, the Federation presented a comprehensive position seeking revision in the Tenth Regional War Labor Board's procedure in the establishment of wage brackets generally and recommended a number of steps to be taken to correct the Regional Board's maladministration of the national wage stabilization policy.

"The brackets for clerical employees were used as the basis for presenting the Federation's position. So far, the Tenth Regional War Labor Board has not taken any action on the more basic considerations which were submitted by the Federation. To hail the raise in the miserably low and artificially created wage rates for the office employees as a victory would amount, therefore, to dumping the real and fundamental aims which the Federation is fighting for in behalf of its affiliated organizations and the labor movement in general.

Clerical Wage Brackets

"Even the clerical wage brackets established by the board are far from what can be considered adequate, and it must not be forgotten that several of the important classifications were not given any increases at all. The matter of industry differentials, that is, the need of establishing rates by industry so that the employees in the shipbuilding industry will not be thrown in with those who work for insurance companies, the merits of a time progression plan, the procedure of democratically establi[illegible] through tri-partite panels after holdin[illegible] a number of other requests still are[illegible] by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board.

Some Undetermined Points

"Of greater imporance is the Federation's determination to obtain greater conformity of the Regional Board's action with wage stabilization policy; to correct basically faulty and unreliable statistical methodology in establishing brackets; to get the criterion of "judgment" to be used by the board.

Support from A.F.L.

"Copies of the brief the Federation submitted to the Tenth Regional War Labor Board were forwarded to the A.F.L. members on the National Board in Washington and to Secretary Meany of the A.F.L. The latter wrote back that he considered the position taken by the Federation to be an excellent one, and stated that a concerted effort would be made by the A.F.L. members of the National Board to bring about a correction in the War Labor Board's procedure.

"Inquiries are being sent to the A.F.L. Regional Board members to check on the questions raised by the Federation and other pertinent matters, and then they will proceed to follow it through with the National War Labor Board.

Difficult to Protect Claims

"Under the present wage stabilization program, it is difficult enough to protect the wage claims of the millions of members of organized labor, when the unreality of the thumb-screw Little Steel formula is considered, but when the War Labor Board institutes policies determined by technical members of the staff that clamp down the lid even tighter, then it is obvious that labor cannot accept such a procedure and so permit itself to be victimized by over-zealous governmental functionaries.

"It is little enough that the board formula now offers to wage claims applicants, and to deny them the full benefits of what is available through improper application of questionable methods and pro-

(Continued on Page Two)

International Labor Body Adopts Broad Charter of Social, Economic Goals

Delegates from the recent International Labor Organization's Conference at Philadelphia adopted a broad charter of economic goals which emphasized that full employment and raising the standards of living of working people in every nation must be the civilized world's primary post-war objective.

This declaration, called the "Philadelphia Charter" (reproduced elsewhere in this issue of the LABOR CLARION), recognized as a "solemn obligation" the responsibility of the I.L.O. to further world-wide acceptance of the right of collective bargaining, a minimum living wage guarantee, the extension of social security, and other measures to promote the health, education and economic well-being of all peoples.

Praise from President

President Roosevelt, praising the International Labor Organization's declaration that "poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere," [illegible] that principle should be the yardstick for [illegible] the worthiness of all international policies. The President received the delegates to the recent I.L.O. Conference in Philadelphia, and told them he was confident the United Nations will have "at least one new international agency that will bring the whole world closer together than ever before in history."

For Inclusion in Peace Treaty

Before adjourning, the I.L.O. also adopted a statement on the social aims to be included in the peace treaty and to be applied thereafter. This resolution, submitted originally by the United States delegation, listed the following seven points as being of international as well as national concern:

1. Opportunity for useful and regular employment to all persons who want work, at fair wages or returns and under reasonable conditions, with provision for protection of health and against injury in all occupations.

2. Raising standards of living to provide adequate nutrition, housing, medical care and education.

Employment Standards

3. Establishment of minimum standards of employment to prevent exploitation of workers, whether employed or self-employed, whose opportunities for high wage employment are limited.

4. Provision for child welfare.

5. Provision for a regular flow of income to all those whose employment is interrupted by sickness or injury, by old age or by lack of employment opportunity.

6. The effective recognition of the right of freedom of association and of collective bargaining.

7. Provision of facilities for training and transfer of labor.

Message to Enslaved Peoples

The I.L.O. also sent a strong message to the enslaved peoples of the occupied countries of Europe promising them that their day of deliverance is not far off.

In his closing address to the Conference, Walter

(Continued on Page Two)

Investigate, Before Signing Initiative Petitions!

Green Urges Speedy Termination of Contracts After War, Sound Taxes, Better Social Security

Declaring that high wages and jobs for all are "inseparably associated," President William Green of the American Federation of Labor urged at Toledo that employers, labor and government get together on a postwar program for "full production and full employment at decent wages."

Green spoke with James F. Lincoln, president of the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland at a meeting under the direction of the Toledo Committee for the Study of the Organization of Peace.

Industrialist Disagrees

The A.F.L. chief called for quick termination of war contracts when peace comes, enactment of "broad, comprehensive social security legislation" and "the exercise of good judgment and sound discretion in the imposition of taxes."

Lincoln disagreed with Green on the need for social security. He said he would not abolish existing social security laws but contended that unfettered industry could produce such prosperity that social security would be unnecessary. Discussing taxes, Green said:

"It is my judgment that taxes upon industrial profits should be judiciously imposed and levied in conformity with a long range program. The federal treasury would gain through the pursuit of such a policy and private industry would be accorded an opportunity to provide funds for the purpose of financing itself during the postwar period. "Labor has often been told in the past that only when conditions are good for business can the workers benefit. Now labor tells industry that only when conditions are good for workers can business benefit. Both statements are true."

High Pay Makes Prosperity

Green said a high wage standard is inseparably associated with full employment:

"Through the creation and maintenance of such an economic policy a buying market can be established which will absorb and consume the goods which industry produces. In fact, our ability to consume goods should be greater than our ability to produce goods . . . prices are maintained, income is increased and decent earnings result therefrom."

I.L.O. Adopts Charter

(Continued from Page One)

Nash, minister to the United States for New Zealand and president of the Conference, termed the Philadelphia Charter the greatest social document that has yet been published.

"But it will not be worth the paper it is written on unless we have action," he added.

"Watchdog" on Employment

The I.L.O., in order to assure action on its recommendations, authorized its governing body to serve as the "watchdog" of world-wide employment, with the duty of calling a special conference of the I.L.O. when and if a general unemployment situation develops.

The governing body, in its turn, at a meeting following the adjournment of the Conference, directed a committee of nine to stand ready at all times to present the social viewpoint of the I.L.O. at any international meetings held prior to the next I.L.O. Conference.

Three representatives of the United States, including Robert J. Watt, American workers' delegate, were named to this committee.

500 "LIBERTIES" FROM RICHMOND

The 500th Liberty ship built by the Permanente Metals Corporation at Richmond was delivered last Monday to mark National Maritime Day. She was the S.S. Cecil G. Sellers. Delivery of the ship brought the total tonnage turned out at the plant to 5,250,000 for wartime merchant service. They represent almost a quarter of the American-built Liberty ships.

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"White Collar" Workers' Wage

(Continued from Page One)

cedure is nothing short of a complete rejection of labor's fight to protect its most elementary rights."

Present a "Clarification"

The Regional War Labor Board on Wednesday said in clarification of its announced upward revision of approvable wage rates that the action does not mean an automatic pay increase for any employee.

For example, the W.L.B. said, the approvable rate for an office boy's job in this area is now $110 a month. If the office boy is earning $109, a $1 raise will be approved. If he is earning only $95, a $15 raise will be approved, but if he is earning $110, no increase at all will be approved.

Warns Against Cartels

Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin said last week that international cartels are already making plans for "even more sweeping and more complete domination of world markets in the post-war world than before." The "monopoly-international cartel is not dead," he said, adding it will be "a breeder of wars."

Before the war Du Pont, Alcoa, Standard Oil of New Jersey and other powerful industrial dynasties in this country were either directly or indirectly tied up with international cartels.

CHEMICAL WORKERS FOR A.F.L.

The American Federation of Labor won a hotly contested election for the right to represent the workers of the Bayer Aspirin Company's plant. The A.F.L. union received 424 votes to 391 for "District 50" of the United Mine Workers. The result gives added stimulus to the A.F.L. campaign to organize chemical workers and to charter an international union in this field.

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Union Public Accountant

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Asks Permanent Increases For Post Office Workers

Senator Mead of New York has introduced a bill (S. 1882) to adjust the annual basic salaries of all regular post office employees by cancelling the present temporary wage set up and substituting therefor permanent salary schedules. The measure is supported by the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and other unions of postal workers.

The increases provided in this bill for these employees would not be in addition to the pay or compensation they are now receiving but would take the place of the temporary legislation enacted by Congress last year. This bill would allow increases in the compensation of regular postal employees of $400 per year and that part-time employees by comparable lesser amounts.

Bill Held Strongly Justified

There is strong justification for this legislation Senator Mead believes. It was recognized by every member of Congress at the time that we enacted the temporary war bonus legislation that we were not dealing full justice to these highly skilled and efficient employees. The War Labor Board had adopted what is known as the "Little Steel Formula," which was based upon the increase in the cost of living between January 1941 and May 1942 and applied to increases in compensation received by employees in private industry during the same period.

Postal employees, however, had not received any increase in their basic compensation since 1925 and it was unfair to apply the same yardstick to their basic compensation that was used in the consideration of compensation of private employees whose wages had been advancing since 1938.

Postal Employees Underpaid

Since the adoption by the War Labor Board of the Little Steel formula, the cost of living has increased and the most conservative statistics, those of the Department of Labor, Bureau of Statistics, place the present figure at 23.4 per cent above January 1941.

It has been long and universally recognized that the postal employees are highly efficient, skillfully trained, and underpaid by comparison. During the present war, practically no deferments have been asked for them or granted. More than 35,000 postal employees have been inducted into the armed forces. This has thrown a huge additional burden upon the remaining employees and the manner in which the greatly increased volume of mail has been handled in spite of the loss of such a great number of trained employees is high tribute to the loyalty and efficiency of those who have had to carry on through longer hours and greater production.

Overtime Discrimination

While workers in private industry have also had their work-day and work-week extended, it is almost universally adopted practice (and the practice is universal in all occupations coming under the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board, and established by Congress) that those workers receive compensation at the rate of time and one-half for overtime, Senator Mead points out.

Postal employees, on the other hand, receive pay for overtime at only a straight-time date and that rate is computed, not on the basis of a 5-day or 40-hour week, but upon a basis of a 48-hour week established in 1925, nearly 20 years ago.

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Labor Council Gives Unanimous Support to Protest By Molders on "Bracket" Ruling of Regional Board

The San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting last Friday evening, took prompt action to support with every means at its command the protest which has been filed by the Molders' Union of this area against the action of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board on the fixing of so-called "wage brackets" in the industry.

Dangerous Precedent

The action came following the reading of a communication from Business Representative Frank Brown of Molders No. 168, explaining the situation in which that local found itself. Some of the Council delegates who had not been thoroughly conversant with the subject, which others had been observing, were amazed at the presentation made by the Molders' official, but immediately sensed the significance of the board's procedure as to its possible effect on the interests of their own organizations, and there was unanimous approval given to support the Molders.

This week the Labor Council has forwarded a communication to its affiliated unions in relation to the matter, and it will come before the various locals in the course of their meetings during the coming month. They are asked to give it immediate attention, and to support the protest of the molders and the Labor Council.

The text of Representative Brown's communication which was read to the Labor Council is as follows:

Text of Communication

"SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.
"Greetings:

"As you are aware, the Wage Stabilization Division of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board now has before it the matter of collecting data and discussing wage rates and labor market areas which will be used by the Wage Stabilization Division as the basis of recommendations to the Board on the proper wage brackets and appropriate labor market areas for the various metal trades industries. The same procedure will follow in other industries.

"Upon May 1, 1944, the Wage Stabilization Division held a conference of representatives of labor and industry in the northern California foundry industry. At this conference these representatives unanimously agreed to recommend to the Tenth Regional War Labor Board that they fix the base rates approved by the Board for the foundry industry as the minimum wage rates in the wage brackets for the industry. These have been retroactively in effect since April 1, 1943, in practically all foundries in the northern California foundry area.

Recommendation Disapproved

"To our amazement when this recommendation came before the Board for consideration, and despite the inescapable merit of it, the Board disapproved the recommendation.

"This means that the Board refused to approve sound and tested going wage rates, and instead continued in effect as the minimum rates for foundry wage brackets rates that are obsolete. For example: $1.28 per hour was approved as of April 1, 1943, as the base rate for molders; 95 cents per hour for helpers. Prior to the above date the base rate for molders was $1.26¼ per hour; 86¼ cents per hour for helpers. In June 1943 the Board approved the latter rates, although then obsolete as minimum for wage brackets. Clearly $1.28 per hour and 95 cents per hour are the proper and tested going base rates for molders and helpers and the $1.26¼ and 86¼ cents rates are obsolete and dead rates. Yet the Board refused to use the sound and tested going rates for minimum of wage brackets and used instead the obsolete and deceased rates.

On Strained Technicality

"We understand the Board predicated its amazing decision on a strained technicality. If this decision is allowed to stand it will mean that wage rates approved by the Board after October 3, 1943, on the ground of prosecution of the war will not be used as the minimum rates of wage brackets and instead the rates previously in effect will be fixed. The injustice of this decision is immediately perceived.

"The wage bracket and labor market areas for the foundry industry are the first of the metal trades industries to be considered by the Tenth Regional Board. Whatever inequities are foisted on the molders and foundry workers will, in turn, be imposed on other metal trades workers. Consequently this situation is of as much importance to the other metal trades unions as it is to the members of the Molders' Union. The only thing is their turn will come later.

Support Urged

"The Molders' Union has sent a vigorous protest to the Tenth Regional War Labor Board over this injustice, and earnestly urges that your Council and affiliated unions likewise send vigorous protests to Thomas Fair Neblett, chairman of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board. Further, we would request your Council draw up a letter of protest for the use of your affiliated unions.

"Fraternally yours,
"FRANK BROWN,
"Business Representative."

New Deputy Labor Commissioner

Appointment of John F. McCarthy as Deputy Labor Commissioner in the Bakersfield district office of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement was announced this week by Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations.

The new appointee, who will serve under John F. Dalton, State Labor Commissioner, is a veteran of World War I, and was manager of the San Pedro office of the California Department of Employment, and also was with the U. S. Employment Service as placement officer.

Having served as a member of the executive board of the International Association of Sheet Metal Workers from 1921 to 1929, and with an extensive knowledge of labor and employment in California, his experience will be of material value in his new position.

I.L.O. Committee to Lead Fight on Unemployment

Meeting at the end of the Twenty-sixth International Labor Conference, the governing body of the International Labor Organization appointed a committee of eighteen to conduct a world-wide fight against unemployment in concert with other agencies that have been or will be set up by the Allied Nations.

The committee, of six members apiece from the government, workers' and employers' groups, will fit the I.L.O. point of view into plans for reconstruction in various countries and will draft a long range program for the maintenance of full employment.

Robert J. Watt, American Federation of Labor international representative, is the workers' delegate from the United States on the committee.

Social Program Approved

The governing body also set up two committees to insure fullest possible participation of the I.L.O. in the work of international organizations set up in the future.

One, with a membership of nine, will negotiate for the place of the I.L.O. in the scheme of things to come. The other, with the same nine members, plus an additional nine, will recommend to the next International Labor Conference any changes in the constitution of the I.L.O. necessary to implement arrangements made by the smaller committee.

Ask Help For Jews

Worker delegates to the conference urged action for the immediate rescue of victims of Nazism, in a declaration made public in New York by the Jewish Labor Committee, 175 East Broadway.

The declaration asks the governments of the Allied Nations to repeat the warnings to the Nazis that they will be held strictly accountable for their crimes against innocent people, and it urges that the remaining Jews in Hitler controlled Europe be recognized as prisoners of war.

It asks that Palestine be kept open for Jewish immigration and urges that free ports be established in the democratic countries to provide shelter to refugees escaping from the Nazi countries until such time as they will be able to go back as free men to their liberated native lands.

CLOTHING DRIVE FOR RUSSIA

With "Share your clothing" as a slogan, Russian War Relief's clothing campaign scheduled for the week of May 28 to June 3 is going ahead in full gear, according to Harold J. Boyd, city controller and chairman for the drive. Fire stations and libraries throughout the city will be used as collection depots. Clothing can also be brought to the shipping center at 2055 Fillmore street, and to the offices at 360 Sutter street.

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51

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1944

Preparing the Way?

Another barrage, coming from the guns of the anti-labor forces, seems to be opening up in an attempt to bring about legislation against strikes.

The newspapers note dfor their attitude as regarding union labor are "finding signs" of a demand in this that quarter for their pet project. Maybe it is a move to influence the coming national conventions of the political parties, or it could be just a new breaking out of a chronic disease.

Too, it is possible some "plants" may have been made, intended to bear fruit at the proper time. "Strikes" of some of these so-called "independent unions" and foremen associations will bear investigation.

Meanwhile, legitimate and recognized union organizations should not allow themselves to be "used" by those having sinister designs, and should employ only the customary means and methods set up for the peaceful adjustment of grievances. But they need not take everything attempted to be handed them.

Guard Your Own House

There is an increasing necessity for the union labor movement to guard itself from the interference and attempted "guidance" from outside influences—relief, social welfare, political and other groups.

Individuals in some of these groups may be well intentioned, sincere, but just don't know the score; others are purely mercenary and looking out for their own particular interests.

Union labor as a body doesn't know everything, but it does know a whole lot—and considerably more than the majority of its would-be advisers (or some of the johnny-come-latelys within its now swollen ranks).

It came into being as an economic organization to protect the wages, working conditions and general welfare of its membership. It is not, primarily, a relief, social welfare, or political organization, and certainly not a guinea pig for use in experimentation by outside groups.

One is inclined to wonder at times just how the unions were able in the past to advance their economic and other interests over so long a period of time without the "volunteers" who now crop up from all sides. Have the latter found a new fertile field in which to operate and from which will flow financial or moral aid, or both, for their pet theories or "missions" upon which they have embarked? Also, it is wondered if these volunteer advisers and planners are on the receiving end only as regarding union labor, and are found among the missing or the indifferent when substantial and practical aid needs to be given.

Unions are free to spend their energy and resources in any manner they see fit, without assuming an utterly selfish attitude, but, some caution and critical examination of new and untested projects in which they are invited to participate might not be amiss.

Careless Talk Warning Renewed

In anticipation of the return of service men from war fronts under the Army's rotation furlough plan, the present nationwide program to further civilian understanding of military security restrictions is being shifted into high gear by the Inter-Agency Security Committees, O.W.I. reports.

This effort parallels the armed forces' own policy of instructing personnel regarding military information before they return to their homes, according to the committee, which consists of representatives of the Army, Navy, Federal Bureau of Investigation, O.W.I., and other interested agencies.

The individual citizen's criterion, committee members emphasize, should be whether he has heard the information over the radio or has read it in newspapers or magazines. If so, it is public property. If not, he should keep still, even though someone else repeated it to him and it seems common knowledge, or harmless and unrelated to the war effort as a whole.

Some 250 community security committees are cooperating with local civic, educational and labor groups to spread the warning nationally.

Both the Army and Navy maintain careful security programs of their own. The Army program consists of two courses, one before the returning soldier leaves the war theater, and the other, designed to cover any deficiencies of the first, at a reception center in this country before he leaves for home.

Union Political Funds

A bill in Congress, already passed by the Senate, to meet the criticism that business associations are not prohibited from making political contributions while trade unions are, was opposed by the American Civil Liberties Union in communications to the House judiciary committee.

The bill adds to the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act forbidding corporations from making political contributions by including, besides trade unions covered by the Smith-Connally Act, "any business league, chamber of commerce, board of trade, employers' organization, trade association," etc.

The Liberties Union had opposed at the time of the passage of the Smith-Connally Act the provision barring trade unions from making contributions "in connection with any election of federal officials" on the ground that unions are not analogous to corporations but to trade associations. The bill seeks to meet that objection.

The Liberties Union, however, holds that the inclusion of trade associations does not cure the evil of discrimination against unions. The union contends that "trade unions representing men of very small means should be allowed to use their common union funds for political purposes," while sustaining the denial of that right to corporations and trade associations "composed mainly of persons of sufficient means to make individual contributions."

The union says that "to deny the right of common contributions by working men is in reality to deny them all right of contribution, while to deny the same right to corporations or trade associations is not to deny them all right of contribution."

Come now the Communists solemnly "dissolving their party in the interest of national unity," setting up instead educational associations and attempting to attach themselves as a liability upon whomsoever might be caught unawares. "The Yanks Are Not Coming," the "imperialist war" cry, the picketing of the White House, the sit-down strike methods, the stirring of discord wherever possible—all are washed up, and the comrades have got religion. But did the "rank and file" authorize disbanding of the party, or were they even consulted? Alas! it seems that the r.-and-f. have lost their one-time champions and must now shift for themselves, at least until the party line decrees a new "flop." Make way for "Unity"! (with the comrades).

Comment on the News

International Labor News Service

Back of the unrelenting German efforts to round up and intern former members of the Netherlands armed forces, is the Nazi fear of the Dutch underground hand which will strike behind the enemy lines on D-day. According to four Hollanders who recently escaped to England, "the Germans are using all kinds of subterfuges to lure this underground army from its hiding place. But the hidden patriots have their orders—they do not take them from the Gestapo. The allied invasion troops will be welcomed with the greatest of help from this army and from every loyal Hollander."

The size and disposition of the Netherlands guerrilla force is a carefully guarded secret. But it has a reservoir of thousands of former Dutch soldiers, thousands of non-military Hollanders who have become proficient in the art of sabotage; and additional thousands of students, both boys and girls, who gave up scholastic careers rather than sign a declaration of obedience to the occupation authorities.

The enemy received a foretaste of the guerrilla's striking power last winter, when a large band of patriots attacked a war prisoners' camp in Flushing. They freed a number of British flyers who were about to be transferred to Germany, and left thirty-six German soldiers lying dead in the main streets of the town following a bitter running gun fight.

* * *

The churches can exercise a decisive role in creating a pattern of world order that will assure peaceful solutions of differences between nations which inevitably will arise when the task of preserving civilization once again passes from the military to the civilian, said John Foster Dulles in the commencement address to the 1944 class of the Princeton Theological Seminary.

Dulles, New York lawyer and chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, said that only after thirty years of experience with futility in international affairs had he come to recognize the relevancy of the Christian gospel to the practical solution of world problems.

Analyzing the causes of the failure of the Versailles peace conference and other international diplomatic conclaves in which he personally participated, he enumerated them—idolatry, hypocrisy, blindness and evil emotion.

There was idolatry, he said, in the practice of national representatives personifying their state as quasi-god; hypocrisy in considering their own national group to be endowed with virtue and all others with vice; blindness in their inability to see beyond what served their own short-range material interest and evil emotion in their readiness to become suspicious, resentful and angry.

"And there was little good emotion," Dulles added. "Few were inspired by a great vision or a sense of mission in the world. They saw their tasks as isolated events in a materialistic world, rather than as elements in some great progression toward human betterment. They were ineffective because they lacked a righteous faith."

The lessons learned from past mistakes and the adoption of Christian principles point the way, Dulles said, "in which the churches and Christian ministers like yourselves can decisively aid the cause of world order. By and large your greatest contribution will be to implant the qualities of soul and mind that Christ taught and then to get these qualities into actual use."

VOTE FOR SCHOOL LUNCHES

The Senate appropriations committee last week restored into the agricultural bill a fifty-six-million-dollar fund for lunches for underprivileged children, which the House denied. The committee also doubled the twenty-million House grant for rural electrification and a $124,710,000 fund for continuation of the Farm Security Administration activities among distressed farmers.

Accuse Wealthy Group of Plotting for Fascist Rule

Wealthy Americans, operating through "the most sordid and sinister lobby that has ever been organized in the history of the United States," were accused in the House last week of plotting to set up a Fascist government.

The accusation was hurled by Congressman Adolph Sabath of Illinois, oldest member of the chamber in point of service, and Congressman Wright Patman of Texas.

Spearheading the drive, they said, is an organization set up by Frank Gannett, multi-millionaire newspaper publisher, and Samuel Pettengill, once an anti-labor, pro-corporation Democratic member of the House. *Labor,* railroad brotherhoods' publication of Washington, D. C., reports on the matter as follows:

Collect "Slush" Fund

Gannett and Pettengill, Sabath and Patman told the House, are collecting "enormous sums of money under the pretense they will slip through the so-called 'millionaire's' amendment to the Constitution, reducing the taxes of the rich and shifting the burden to the backs of average Americans."

The amendment repeals the Sixteenth Amendment, providing for income taxes, and substitutes a provision which limits the amount of tax that may be assessed against incomes, inheritances, gifts and estates, to not more than 25 per cent.

Under it, a taxpayer with a million-dollar income, who now pays around $800,000, would save about $550,000, while a worker with a $2000 income, who now pays about $175, might be compelled to pay as much as $500.

Sixteen States Approve

Sixteen states have already adopted resolutions asking Congress to submit the amendment to a constitutional convention. The campaign has been waged so quietly that it has almost escaped attention. *Labor* is one of a few papers that have exposed the raid. Patman declared:

"The lobby promoting this sinister proposal has been going all over the United States, collecting tremendous sums of money. It is hiring people to run for office, promising to support them through liberal campaign contributions, and it has plenty of money to assist anybody who will support its Fascist program and turn the country over to the rich."

Rich Ready to "Cough Up"

Getting money from the wealthy is as easy as taking candy from children, the way Gannett and Pettengill are going about it, Patman said.

"Wealthy people," Patman emphasized, "can afford to speculate with a few thousand dollars to save maybe $75,000 a year from now on. In that way Gannett and Pettengill are raising barrels of money."

If the "sinister" effort succeeds, Patman warned, relief to veterans and their widows will stop, for "there will not be a penny to take care of men who lost their eyes, arms and legs and are permanently disabled."

"Furthermore," he added, "there will be no old-age pensions and no social security of any nature. Millions of Americans would become virtually slaves of a handful of millionaires."

CALIFORNIA LEADS IN "SEAL" SALES

Topping all other similar organizations in the United States the California Tuberculosis and Health Association raised $1,068,744.70 in the 1943 "Christmas Seal" sale. Word that California had passed its friendly rival, the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Association by $23,758.39, was received from the National Tuberculosis Association, parent organization. In beating Pennsylvania, California overcame a lead of nearly $100,000. Seal sale receipts in 1942 were $845,569.86 for Pennsylvania and $746,270.00 for California.

"Subject to Very Grave Objections"

The following editorial, dealing with the so-called "Right of Employment" initiative petition, now in circulation for signatures, appeared in a recent issue of the San Francisco "Daily Commercial News," an old-established local publication, the news columns of which deal largely with general finance, business and shipping matters and with a circulation long held among concerns connected with those interests.

LET'S NOT SHELL ONE ANOTHER

In the southern part of California certain groups have sponsored an initiative proposal for the November ballot, adding the following language to Article I of the State Constitution:

"Section 1-A. Every person has the right to work, and to seek, obtain and hold employment, without interference with or impairment or abridgment of said right because he does or does not belong to or pay money to a labor organization.

"Anything done or threatened to be done which interferes with, impairs, or abridges, or which is intended to interfere with, impair or abridge said right, is unlawful. Relief against or on account of anything so done or threatened to be done shall be granted in a civil action, legal or equitable, initiated in the superior court of any county in which anything so done or threatened to be done shall occur, upon the complaint of any person or upon complaint of the district attorney of such county.

"The term 'Labor Organization' means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation, committee or plan, which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, rates of pay, hours of employment or conditions of work.

"This section is self-executing and shall supersede all provisions in conflict therewith; legislation may be enacted to facilitate its operation but no law shall limit or restrict the provisions hereof."

It does not appear that the necessary number of signatures for this initiative has been readily forthcoming in northern counties, and we perceive reasons for this reluctance which might well apply to the entire State.

Questionable at any time, the proposed amendment to our organic law is subject to very grave objections while the preservation of amicable employer-labor relations is mandatory for the advancement of the Pacific Coast war effort, not only in shipyards, plane factories, etc., but in countless other spheres of work the crippling of which would be tragic.

Though the amendment is called the "Right to Work" proposal, the language of the initiative, as quoted above, is clearly in the terminology of the Open Shop doctrine. It is therefore calculated to breed hatred and a slowing-down bitterness among members of unions, the vast majority of whom are at present co-operating with employers to speed output in divers necessary fields and help shorten a war which we must all help to win.

That representative employers of California take this view of the proposal is evident.

It has received the emphatic disapproval of the California State Chamber of Commerce. We quote from President Preston Hotchkis:

"In the interest of national unity, the uninterrupted prosecution of the war and the maintenance of our vital production schedules at this time of crisis, and because we feel that the proposed amendment if adopted will cause rather than allay confusion and controversy, we are opposed to the initiative proposal entitled 'Right of Employment'."

It has been disapproved by the San Francisco Employers' Council.

It has been disapproved by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. We quote from President Adrien Falk:

"An initiative proposal designated 'Right to Work' is being circulated in California for signatures sufficient to qualify it for submission to the voters at the general election next November.

"You may be asked to help further that petition.

"Ordinarily we do not make recommendations in matters affecting labor relations, leaving that to groups organized for that purpose.

"But in our opinion, this initiative proposal transcends normal labor relations and involves national security at this time of war.

"In our opinion, this issue will cause dissension between industry and labor at a time when it is vital to unite for the undeviating prosecution of the war and the maintenance of essential production. Therefore, your board of directors unanimously opposes this initiative measure."

Why such a proposal should be put forward at this time when internecine strife in labor relations is nothing less than deadly, remains to be satisfactorily explained.

We doubt whether any of ours who just landed at Hollandia in New Guinea, would readily accept any explanation. Those boys come from the employers' ranks and from the ranks of workingmen. They are looking to us to maintain the free flow of supplies—all the supplies they need. We cite Hollandia, but we have in mind, of course, the global war which all our boys from all ranks of American life are fighting. There is death in that war, God knows.

Let us remember that we at home are on a firing line, too, and not start shelling one another.

Finds Jobs for 74,000 Veterans

More than 74,000 veterans of World War II were put in civilian jobs in February and March through the U. S. Employment Service, the War Manpower Commission reported.

During March the service placed 56,485 veterans, of whom 39,083 had been with the armed forces in this war. In February, total placements were 51,833, of which 35,581 were of persons recently on active duty.

The number of non-agricultural jobs filled by U.S.E.S. in March was 778,103 or 4.4 per cent more than in February and 8.3 per cent over March 1943. Seventy-nine per cent of the placements, or 619,695, were made in essential or locally needed industries, the W.M.C. reported.

Teamsters Serving in Italy

Ranks of U. S. combat troops in Italy are filled with union teamsters, says Sgt. August H. Sansome, Pittsburgh teamster in a letter to headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffers, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

"I just received the November and February issues of our magazine and I want to thank you very much for such interesting material," he wrote from Italy.

"Also the boys here enjoy them. We are always looking forward to our next copy. I never realized such a large number of our boys were in the service.

"I'm happy to know that the Teamsters are well represented in this fight for everlasting peace and that day can't come too soon for any of us."

American Labor's Production Is Making Life Increasingly Sad for Tojo & Co., Says Admiral

The production effort of American war workers is "making life increasingly miserable for Mr. Tojo and Company," says Rear Admiral Dewitt C. Ramsey, U.S.N., chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics. Admiral Ramsey paid this compliment to the men and women producing for the Navy in citing the rapid growth of the fighting fleet.

The Admiral said that from July 1, 1940, through the end of last year, 762 fighting ships with an aggregate tonnage of 2,350,000 tons and 28,500 subsidiary vessels aggregating 4,000,000 tons were constructed. The subsidiary craft included about 24,000 landing craft.

"In 1943 alone 568 fighting ships were completed and by December last the fleet has doubled its size as of January 1, 1943," Admiral Ramsey said.

"Fantastic" Output Cited

He termed the rate of expansion of the Naval air arm "even more spectacular" than that of the fleet. The output of naval aircraft in December, 1941 was given as 288 planes while over 2000 planes, practically all combat types, were produced by aircraft workers in December 1943.

"The production of naval ordnance similarly has been on a fantastic scale," the Admiral said. Between December 1941 and December 1943 the output of torpedoes increased 900 per cent while the production of fire control directors jumped 3000 per cent in the same period.

Admiral Ramsey termed the production of anti-aircraft weapons and control mechanisms "outstanding in the ordnance field." These control mechanisms permit our ships to pour a concentrated fire upon the enemy's air formations at high altitudes and in the cases of strafing fighters, dive bombers, and torpedo planes, to follow them all the way down or in and maintain a withering fire upon them with the guns of various calibers for the range of fire.

Merchant Ships Armed

Another notable accomplishment in the field of ordnance is the arming of our merchant ships and those of our Allies, Ramsey said, over 4000 merchant vessels having been provided with anti-submarine and anti-aircraft weapons since 1941.

Woll Spurs Campaign Against Cabaret Tax

Assailing the 30 per cent cabaret tax as "confiscatory," Matthew Woll, American Federation of Labor vice-president, urged New York waiters and culinary workers to protest to Congress against the tax.

Woll pointed to the 10,000 performers now out of work and reminded waiters, kitchen workers and all hotel employees that unless this "discriminatory tax" is corrected in Congress they also "will be out of jobs."

"Do we deserve this policy of confiscation?" he asked at a meeting of the city's culinary workers.

Five hundred delegates, representing 45,000 workers in hotels, cabarets, restaurants, cafes, cocktail lounges, attended the meeting presided over by David Siegal, president of Local 16 of the Waiters' Union and president of the local Joint Board of Culinary Workers.

If the tax is necessary to the operation of the Government or to the successful operation of the war, Woll said, "no one would oppose it."

"What necessity has arisen that amusement and culinary organizations need taxation for control? Is the purpose to control the appetites of our people, to keep them from dancing, singing and relaxing?" he asked.

"Fools say they learn by experience. I prefer to learn by other people's experience."—*Bismarck.*

EVERYTHING
FOR THE
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EASY TERMS
Sterling
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BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

Union Labor Members of Eagles to Be Honored

In a communication to Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council, John F. McGowan, secretary of Aerie No. 5, Fraternal Order of Eagles, states that No. 5 will hold a special meeting and class initiation, in honor of members and friends of organized labor, next Sunday afternoon, May 28, beginning at 2 o'clock.

The communication expresses pride in the fact that Aerie No. 5 has enrolled in its membership President Noriega of the California State Federation of Labor, President Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council and President Mead of the Building and Construction Trades Council and at least forty business representatives and secretaries of local unions.

"We sincerely hope," Secretary McGowan's letter concludes, "that as many members as possible of the Fraternal Order of Eagles who are also members of organized labor will endeavor to be present on the above-mentioned occasion to assist us in paying tribute to those men you have selected to lead you in the cause of the workingman."

Blood Bank Paging Smiths

Participating in a national campaign inspired by the radio star Kate Smith, the Red Cross Blood Donor Center, 2415 Jones street, has proclaimed this week, May 22 to May 27, as "Smith Week." Some 2000 members of the nation's largest name group reside in San Francisco. All "Smiths" in the Bay area are urged to telephone GRaystone 9373 and arrange an appointment to donate a pint of blood this week.

Although now is the time for all good Smiths to come to the aid of their country, blood bank officials hope that the Joneses and Browns will meet the challenge and keep up with the Smiths. Kate Smith will announce the number of her namesakes who have responded to the call on her weekly broadcast this (Friday) evening.

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JOINT COUNCIL
OF
TEAMSTERS
President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
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Tel. UNderhill 1127
Office:
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Needless Appeals Make For Delay in Labor Disputes

"Unnecessary delays in the disposition of labor disputes are an important cause of labor unrest which may be directly harmful to the war effort, as well as harmful to the friendly relations between the parties," W.L.B. said in a statement intended to discourage appeals from decisions of its commissions or regional boards which have no "genuine grounds" for appeal.

About 90 per cent of the appeals filed have been denied, and in most of these cases, the statement said, "the party appealing was merely dissatisfied with the order in the case and was seeking a review of the merits without adequately considering whether he could establish one of the (four) permissible grounds for review."

Board's Procedure

It is pointed out that the national board's procedure provides that appeals will be considered only on a clear showing that (1) the order exceeds the board's jurisdiction; or (2) the order contravenes the established policies of the board; or (3) a novel question is involved of such importance as to warrant national action; or (4) the procedure resulting in the order was unfair to the petitioner, and has caused substantial hardship.

Cases involving a misunderstanding as to the exact meaning of a regional board order can and should be cleared up by consultation with the regional board rather than by an appeal to the national board, the statement suggested.

The board asserted, however, that it was not its intent "in any way to deprive any party of the right to file an appeal," and that it would "continue to give careful consideration to all appeals which are filed and to decide them with the greatest possible dispatch consistent with a fair study of the petition."

Statistics Presented

Statistics through March 1944 show that the board had acted on 759 of 1345 appeals filed in dispute cases, and that it had reversed or modified the order appealed in only 80, or 10 per cent, of the cases. There were 544 denied, 92 withdrawn and 43 referred back to the regional board or commission.

In regard to orders on voluntary applications for approval of wage adjustments, 445 appeals were filed during the same period. The board acted on 185 of the appeals, reversing or modifying the order appealed in only 35, or 9 per cent, of the cases. There were 122 denied, 10 withdrawn, and 18 referred back to the regional board or commission.

1700 DUTCH SEAMEN LOST

Seventeen hundred Netherlands seamen, including 280 Indonesians, have lost their lives in enemy sinkings of Netherlands merchant ships, it was authoritatively disclosed in London. A large number of foreign seamen serving aboard Netherlands merchant ships have also been lost.

Obtaining the votes of almost 67 per cent of the workers at the huge Pratt & Whitney airplane engine plant, which will eventually employ more than 35,000, the International Association of Machinists won a significant N.L.R.B. election from the C.I.O., which received only 25 per cent of the votes. The A.F.L. organizing campaign at the plant, which was crowned with victory, was a joint effort in which the Building Trades Council, the Central Labor Union and A.F.L. staff organizers united with I.A.M. organizers to enlist support of the workers.

AMERICAN LABOR STANDARDS
Watchmakers' Union
GUARANTEE and BOND
LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM
Ask for Our Written Guarantee

Garment Workers Get O.K. On Vacations with Pay

Following up its recent strong indorsement of vacation periods in wartime, the National War Labor Board has unanimously approved a joint application from the Union-Made Garment Manufacturers' Association and the United Garment Workers of America (A.F.L.) for approval of a vacation plan of one week with pay after one year of service.

6000 Workers Covered

The plan, covering approximately 6000 employees in the Association's twenty-five companies in sixteen states, is the first vacation agreement entered into between the union and the Association, although some of the firms have held individual agreements as to vacations. The companies are principally engaged in making work clothing.

The vacation plan is in line with that ordered by the board in the Cotton Garment Industry case last December 8.

The vacation pay is to be calculated for 40 hours at the regular hourly rate or at the average hourly earnings at the established piecework rates for regulation time worked, not including overtime, during a 12-week period preceding the vacation period of each year. The vacation period is to be between April 1 and September 1, at the option of the employer.

Signatory Firms

The companies involved are: Badger Shirt Co., Racine, Wis.; Black Manufacturing Co., Seattle, Wash.; H. W. Carter & Sons, Lebanon, N. H.; Cleveland Overall Co., Cleveland, O.; Crown Overall Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.; Hart Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.; Cohlman & Cutler, Inc., Philadelphia; Cohn-Goldwater Mfg. Co., Los Angeles; Edw. Hyman Co., Los Angeles; C. B. Cones & Son Mrf. Co., Indianapolis (also in Lynchburg, Va.); Eckerling Bros., Chicago; Louis Lewin Co., Chicago (also in Clinton, Ind.); Ottenheimer & Co., Chicago; John Rissman & Son, Chicago; W. Shanhouse Sons, Inc., Rockford, Ill.; Universal Overall Co., Chicago; Hirsch-Weis Mfg. Co., Portland, Ore.; Kahn Mfg. Co., Mobile, Ala.; Klinkerfues Bros., St. Paul, Minn.; H. D. Lee Mercantile Co., Kansas City, Mo. (also in Minneapolis, South Bend, Ind.; Trenton, N. J.; San Francisco); Miller Bros., Houston, Tex.; New England Overall Co., Boston; Oshkosh B'Gosh, Inc., Oshkosh, Wis.; E. R. Partridge, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; Sweet-Orr & Co., Inc., New York City (also in Newburgh, N. Y.; Paradise and Pottstown, Pa.; Wappinger Falls, N. Y.).

On the Pacific Coast

In reference to the above news story from the East, Miss Nellie Casey, business representative of Garment Workers No. 131, in San Francisco, stated that Pacific Coast manufacturers, who do not belong to the association referred to, have agreed to the conditions obtained for the Eastern workers affecting vacations and that application is going forward this week to the governmental authorities for permission to place them in effect. Miss Casey estimated that approximately 2000 employees on the Pacific Coast would be affected by the new conditions, and she indicated little doubt but that the proper authorization would be forthcoming—which boon, it is being emphasized by the friends of all these "girls," they are justly entitled to, and one that is long overdue.

Such little things as buying War Bonds today go a long way in shaping the big things of tomorrow.

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FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
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At Labor Council Tonight

Scheduled for showing at the session of the San Francisco Labor Council tonight (Friday) is a moving picture, which will be presented by the courtesy of Dry Dock, Marine Waysmen, Stage Riggers and Helpers Union No. 2116, and dipicting the work of their members and various interesting scenes.

Not Participating

Appearing in the LABOR CLARION last week was an article based on a press release from the Union Health Committee, in the course of which it was stated that Cooks' Union No. 44 would provide the salary for one of its members to participate in a survey of local restaurants as affecting sanitary conditions. The latter was a direct statement from the committee press release. We were informed this week that such action has not been taken by that union and that the entire subject matter is held in abeyance, and that conditions have come about under which the project may not be carried out as originally planned.

Fresno Needs Harvest Help

A harvest call for 200 men and 25 families in the vicinity of Fresno was reported this week by the San Francisco Wartime Harvest Council.

Volunteer harvest help is desperately needed, according to Edson Abel, chairman, for the peas and carrot crops in this area. Pea crops will be lost if not harvested between now and May 27. Carrots must be harvested by June 15 or heavy losses will occur. For families in many instances, one-room cottages are available.

Anyone interested in joining the Food Front Fighters in this emergency may by writing us, telephoning, or calling in person, sign up at the Farm Labor Office, California Extension Service, located in Room 318, Merchants' Exchange Building; telephone, Exbrook 5586.

No Formal Celebration Of Labor Day in This City

Acting upon a recommendation of its executive committee, the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting last Friday night decided against any formal celebration of Labor Day this year.

The action was in pursuance of that taken last year in reference to the same subject, it being the unanimous opinion of the Council that inasmuch as union members throughout the city are engaged, directly or indirectly on essential work necessary to the prosecution of the war, nothing will be done which might interfere even slightly with that procedure.

As referred to in the Council's minutes, union members, in the war industries in particular, are working "around the clock," and are not in position to participate in the celebration of Labor Day in the customary manner and with the usual large attendance upon the various features. On the home front, "production" as the first consideration has been the guiding star of organized labor since the nation became involved in the war, and to that end its collective influence has been directed, and this was the sole factor in arriving at the unanimous decision regarding a Labor Day celebration.

"Politeness goes far, yet costs nothing."—*Samuel Smiles.*

PROTECT YOUR EYES
Good Vision Will Help Win the Decision
Faulty eyes Blur, Fog, see Double, causes errors and Accidents, Waste Time and Materials
DR. R. LEE OTIS
OPTOMETRIST
2374-A MISSION STREET PHONE VAlencia 6843
IN THE MISSION SINCE 1923

Frank Flohr, Butchers' Union Official, Passes

Members of the local unions of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in the Bay area were saddened on Wednesday morning to learn of the death of Frank Flohr, which occurred the previous evening at the French hospital, where he had been confined for nearly three weeks. Though not unexpected, his passing nevertheless carried a painful realization of loss to a wide circle of friends.

The deceased, who was a native of Petaluma, and 67 years of age, had been business agent of Butchers' Local 115 for twenty-four years, having been named to the position some two years after coming to this city. For the same length of time he had represented his local in the San Francisco Labor Council, in which body he was one of the most faithful in attendance, and had a wide acquaintanceship.

Vice-President Milton S. Maxwell of the Amalgamated, and secretary of Local 508 in San Francisco, expressed his feeling of personal loss in the passing of his co-worker in the labor field, and paid high tribute to the loyalty and devotion he had ever shown in support of the cause of the workers and their organization.

Mr. Flohr was a bachelor, and his only immediate surviving relatives are two nephews and a sister-in-law.

The funeral service will be held this (Friday) morning at the White parlors, Sutter street, conducted by Rev. Hugh K. Pittman, and interment will be in the Butchers' Union plot in Woodlawn cemetery.

The pallbearers, all officials of the butchers' organization, will be Joseph Y. Henderson, William McGrath, George Mesure, E. L. Washburn, R. Brugge and Walter Murray.

Report New High in Wages

The National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' organization, reports that hourly and weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing rose to new peaks in March. The report is based on a monthly survey of twenty-five industries. The work week, the board said, was longer in March than in any other month in recent years.

At $1.05, hourly wages were said to be 0.4 per cent higher than in February, 6.6 per cent higher than in March, 1943, and 38.6 per cent above January, 1941. Weekly earnings rose to an average of $48.36, which was 0.4 per cent higher than February, 9.2 per cent above March, 1943, and 58 per cent above January, 1941.

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1041 Market and 45 Kearny St.

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

John Henry Nash, who left the Bay area for Oregon upon retiring from the printing trade in San Francisco in 1936, is again a resident of Berkeley, where he intends to make his home. The "John Henry Nash Library" has also been returned to California. This wonderful collection of 2417 rare books of the world's master printers, medieval and modern, which has been part of the library of the University of Oregon the past few years, has been purchased by Californians and presented to the University of California at Los Angeles. The library comprises books, pamphlets, broadsides and engravings, and includes a page from the original Guttenberg Bible, the first book printed with movable type. This will mean preservation of printing art which has become more valuable since destruction of certain editions which existed in Europe prior to the war.

Orville Foley, who drew a traveler last month after resigning a position with Lanson & Gorfinkle, writes from Ava, Missouri. Although he did not tell us the lucky girl's name, we are informed that his trip to the Middle West was really a honeymoon. Married in Reno on April 20, Orville says they visited in Grand Junction and Pueblo, Colorado, and are now taking life easy while visiting with relatives on a farm near Ava. He sends regards to all his friends.

Carl Ludwig of the *Call-Bulletin* night side received word from his son with the information that the latter is now with our forces in Italy. Until recently he had been stationed in the South Pacific.

Meticulous in the extreme in his insistence that members of his chapel guard against accidents, Foreman Ira Stuck of the *Shopping News* looked out the window of his work shop at home just long enough for a saw to inflict injuries to his hand which necessitated twelve stitches. Two fingers received bad cuts, but immediate emergency treatment will likely bring them back into shape with a few weeks' care and inconvenience.

Trustee E. M. Stone of the *Call-Bulletin* night side, started two weeks' vacation this week, all of which he anticipates will be spent in San Francisco.

Boatswain J. Earl Mead of the *Shopping News* chapel, with some two and a half years in the service, arrived in the city early this week after completing another tour of most of the globe as member of a gun crew on a merchant vessel, and is attempting to visit all his friends here in the short time allotted him before receiving another assignment. Earl last made this port in July of last year.

Golf News — By Fred N. Leach

In last week's Golf News, we told about the June tourney which is tentatively scheduled for the sporty Richmond course. Already favorable comments have been received. One member offers places in his car for four riders for the trip over, and other members are sure that with co-operation between the members we can go to Richmond in full strength and with the expenditure of less gasoline than would be needed for a trip to either Sharp Park or Millbrae. Incidentally, Richmond Golf Club is but a mile farther from downtown San Francisco than Sharp Park. The boys who live in the East Bay area, and who attend affairs on this side quite regularly, are happy about the break they are getting.

However, in order to facilitate transportation of players, the secretary offers his services as a clearing house for this purpose. If you have room in your car, or if you want a ride to Richmond on Sunday, June 25, call Bayview 0793 and arrangements will be made. If you want a ride, don't wait until the last day—let the secretary know at once. And that goes also, if you have room for someone. Already we have places for four players without transportation.

Sunday's affair at El Camino promises to be a "dilly." Already the chips are down on some of the matches—and Charlie Forst is willing to back his man, Paul Bauer, against the field. In the champ flight, several tough matches are to be played—and we had it from the horse's mouth that a certain boy at the *Examiner* who, incidentally, isn't bothered by extraneous noises is out to "dump" our champ—which, Charlie Forst says, will save Paul Bauer the trouble later. We pick Frank Smith to be out in the running—and, watch out for Art Linkous! In the consolation flight anything can happen, what with Charlie White, Percy Crebassa, Howard Watson and "Steamer" Nicholson competing.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Just received a long and most interesting V-mail letter from our first association president, and former reading clerk of the union, J. A. W. McDermott. "Mac" reminisces in a nostalgic manner of the "good old days" before the war, when we used to start the tournaments off with pork sausage and scrambled eggs and end the day with the closing of the 19th hole. "Mac" says his membership card and some "snaps" we sent of the gang all reached him safely—and he wants to be remembered to the bunch. He also stresses that we try to keep the Association going, no matter how difficult it is—and, incidentally, that is the general trend of the letters we receive from other members in the armed forces. And as far as the Association is concerned we can assure them we are not letting them down by letting the Golf Association die. . . . The Sharp Park golf ball scavengers had a field day Sunday—John D. Rice was out there with "Cousin Paul" and yours truly. John D. lost twelve golf balls because he didn't know one was supposed to play the fairways—he thought that they were lawns where "keep off the grass" signs abound. . . . Also saw Art Linkous and Charlie White in the throes of a match in the Sharp Park Golf Club match play.

FARM EMPLOYMENT DECLINES

There were 10,068,000 persons working on farms May 1, the Department of Agriculture reports. This is a decline of 4 per cent from May 1, 1943, and of about 9 per cent from the 5-year (1938-42) average for May 1. The number of unpaid family workers decreased only about 2 per cent from last May. Hired farm employment was down 13 per cent. Wet weather accounted for some of the decrease in employment from a year ago. The general scarcity of help also contributed. Eighty per cent of the farm work force May 1 was composed of farm operators and other unpaid family workers.

CALLING A HALT

Two American soldiers in Egypt lived for months on dehydrated beef, dehydrated milk, dehydrated butter and vegetables. Visiting a Cairo museum, they saw their first mummy. "This is going too far," said one. "Now they're dehydrating women!"

Get Accurate Advice on Social Security Benefits

Inaccurate advice from well-meaning but inadequately informed friends may be costing some retired workers money in the form of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, Charles H. Shreve, acting manager of the San Francisco office of the Social Security Board, states. The same kind of advice also may be keeping benefit checks from widows, children and parents of workers who die, Mr. Shreve added.

To counteract this, the Social Security Board advises that every worker who is 65 or over and has been working in insured employment—generally business and industry—should get in touch with the nearest office of the Social Security Board immediately for information, as soon as he quits his job. If he is qualified for benefits, the board will assist him to file a claim. If he needs additional work in covered employment to qualify, he will be told just how much more.

In Case of Death

Similarly when a worker dies, if social security taxes have been taken from his pay, the widow or other close relative should contact the board's office immediately. Full assistance in completing claims will be furnished by the field office. In San Francisco the field office is located at 785 Market street.

Several retired workers who have delayed in filing claims have informed the board that friends had told them they were not eligible. "The best thing to do," Director Shreve added, "is to come to our office and ask about such matters. We have the exact information." While provision is made for some back payments on delayed claims, delay may reduce the amount of benefits, or wipe them out entirely in some cases." He further stated:

Earning Credits After 65

"Many workers of retirement age tell us that they did not realize that they may continue to earn credits towards benefits after reaching age 65, or that they may work in covered employment, even after benefits start, without sacrificing their retirement insurance rights.

"The true facts are that a worker may qualify for retirement benefits at any age above 65, and that he merely gives up his benefit for those months in which he makes as much as $15 in covered employment. He might work one month and give up his benefits, and not work the next month and receive his benefit."

NEW GADGET FOR LATHES

Business Week says that a new attachment for lathes and vertical boring mills makes apprentices the rivals of master machinists in turning intricate contours and boring parabolic curves with repeated accuracy. Developed by the Bailey Meter Company, Cleveland, the controller combines principles of the precision air gage and hydraulic pistons to set automatically the cutting tool positions which normally require great skill.

AUTO MAINTENANCE TRAINING

Public vocational training schools in 190 cities are turning over to the automotive industry an increasing number of workers trained in one or more phases of automotive maintenance, O.D.T. announces. The Office of Education, sponsoring the automotive maintenance training program, reported that enrollment in pre-employment and supplementary courses totaled 6473 last January 31, compared with 2485 in July, 1943.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

At the May union meeting of Mailers' Union No. 18, held last Sunday, retiring president, LeRoy F. Bennetts, obligated the newly elected officers. . . . Secretary-Treasurer Bailey made an interesting report, as one of the delegates to the California Allied Printing Trades Conference, held at Modesto. . . . Thomas Alsop was presented with a 40-year-membership I.T.U. button. William Adams, absent owing to illness, will be presented with his 40-year emblem later, by President Ross. . . . The run-off election between F. Lavery and B. Chedester for member of the auditing committee resulted in 10 votes for the former and 11 for the latter.

Arthur Berliner, chairman, *Examiner* chapel, was elected grand recording secretary of the Foresters of America at their recent San Francisco convention.

Marvin, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Berliner, has been promoted to chief bosun's mate, now stationed in Italy.

Election returns from Mailer unions: New York—Randolph 126, Baker 8 (New York was formerly a "bloc-voting" member of the M.T.D.U.). Likewise, Des Moines, which voted: Randolph 16, Baker 8; Taylor 15, Desper 9, Brown 11; Holland 11, Gill 20, Ward 4; A.F.L. re-affiliation: For 22, against 3; Pension proposal: For 16, Against 5. Los Angeles—Randolph 16, Baker 16.

Another fine illustration that the M.T.D.U. Book of Laws never meant anything to M.T.D.U. officers is shown in the case of present M.T.D.U. officers flouting those laws in the case of Cleveland Mailers' Union (once an M.T.D.U. stronghold); also, "home-town" union of Thomas J. Martin, president of M.T.D.U., and third vice-president of the I.T.U. Officers of Cleveland union have circularized all mailer unions, and also the executive council of the I.T.U., protesting the alleged indorsement of Thomas J. Martin for president of the M.T.D.U. by a certain faction of the Cleveland union as being wholly illegal.

In a referendum held November 30, 1943, Cleveland union, by a substantial majority, voted to withdraw from the M.T.D.U. A group of twelve members—some in a group, some individually—continued payment of dues to the M.T.D.U., and to which the Cleveland union did not officially object. No ballots for the proposed indorsement of candidates for M.T.D.U. offices were sent to the secretary of the Cleveland union by Weaver, secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U. The latter part of February or first of March, some members of the twelve-group met in the mail room of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Martin is foreman on that daily), and it was at this meeting that indorsement of present officers of M.T.D.U. was made—by word of mouth. M.T.D.U. and "M.I.U." officers attended the March meeting of the Cleveland union. They were granted the privilege of the floor. Weaver, secretary-treasurer of M.T.D.U., in reply to the question, "If Martin had received 10 indorsements" (minimum number required by law) "included indorsement that was supposed to have been sent by Cleveland union," he answered "Yes." Further discussion revealed the fact that at least one-half of the twelve-group had no knowledge of the alleged indorsement meeting that was held in the mail room of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

The Cleveland case again brings to light the impunity in which M.T.D.U. officers have rankly and brazenly violated M.T.D.U. laws, and also their futile attempts to violate I.T.U. laws, are logical reasons for the dissolution of the "Mailer injunction."

PROGRESS ON PLASTIC BOTTLES

Experimental work on blowing plastic bottles in molds normally used for glass, is making progress, it is reported. The plastic bottles probably will be made of polystyrene for lightness, strength, clarity and imperviousness to liquids. First production bottles will be in small sizes for the drug trade.

Unofficial Report from I.T.U. Election

A press dispatch from Indianapolis last Monday stated that unofficial returns from 521 locals in the International Typographical Union assured the election of Woodruff Randolph of Chicago as president. Randolph is the incumbent secretary-treasurer of the I.T.U. On these returns he had a total of 22,975 votes, compared to 13,941 for Claude M. Baker of San Francisco union, the incumbent international president, and 6594 for Harry A. Miller of Dayton, Ohio.

The same news dispatch stated that the figures showed the election of Larry Taylor of Dallas as first vice-president and Elmer Brown of New York as second vice-president, they having defeated the incumbents of those offices, respectively Clarence Desper of Washington, D. C., and Thomas Holland of Detroit. The returns, it was also stated, indicated the election of Jack Gill of Cleveland to succeed Randolph as secretary-treasurer. His opponents were William Ward of New York and William Harris of Detroit.

A.F.L. Affiliation Leads

The proposal for affiliation by the Typographical Union with the American Federation of Labor was reported as leading by some 5000. This majority also is regarded as insurmountable on the part of locals which had not then been reported.

There are over 900 locals in the I.T.U. jurisdiction, and the official tabulation of the vote will begin in Indianapolis tomorrow (Saturday).

While unofficial figures from numerous local unions have been received in San Francisco, it is not known how many of them may have been included in the totals above given, and any other compilation would prove confusing.

All of the candidates here referred to as being successful were sponsored by the "Progressive" group, and the returns received here indicated that the candidates of that group for the remaining offices were running with totals comparative to those contesting for the major positions.

Following are a few of the unofficial returns for president, from various cities which had been received in San Francisco:

	Randolph	*Baker*	*Miller*
New York City	3410	1942	693
Toledo	71	61	34
St. Louis	406	495	38
Newark	203	143	23
Philadelphia	793	424	71
Chicago	1807	1027	426
Los Angeles	390	380	31
Wichita	82	29	16
Utica	76	1	5
Trenton, N. J.	42	24	5
Indianapolis (Mailers)	5	3	30
Albany	335	92	15
Atlanta	191	60	87
Minneapolis	245	124	80
St. Paul	149	58	66
Buffalo	348	61	66
New Haven	81	124	16
Springfield, Ohio	5	54	44
Toronto	434	177	103
Vancouver	166	66	7
Nashville	72	35	16
Houston	91	64	32
Miami	71	58	25
Boston	588	737	66
Detroit	380	42	634
Lincoln	104	4	6
Pittsburgh	211	304	21
Richmond	122	12	19
Cleveland	366	305	59
Union Printers Home	160	184	31
Colorado Springs	34	21	7
Denver	136	179	27
Seattle	217	59	54
Portland	180	31	34
Tacoma	70	13	....
Cincinnati	254	95	174
Des Moines	98	64	29

Labor Provides Funds for Blood Bank in Capital

Washington, the nation's capital will have a community blood bank, from which anyone can get transfusions at a cost of not more than $7 if plans now under way work out. Equipment for the project is already paid for and installed by ten local hospitals, all from funds provided by the Central Labor Union.

Soon after Pearl Harbor the C.L.U. asked members of the local unions to contribute to a fund to purchase equipment for civilian defense work, and this fund, through the generosity of trades unionists, grew to more than $100,000.

One of the vital needs foreseen in case of an air raid was a supply of blood for transfusions, and the C.L.U. was asked to purchase equipment, to be installed in hospitals all over the metropolitan area, ready for instant use in case of necessity.

As a result of this effort of the C.L.U. ten local hospitals have freezing units with 150 pints of blood plasma and a reservoir of 1000 pints in the processing bank in George Washington University hospital, where the C.L.U. also has paid a technician who did the work.

"FREE PORTS" FOR REFUGEES

A.F.L. President William Green has appealed to President Roosevelt, in behalf of the Federation, to support the proposal for the creation of "free ports" in America in which refugees from Hitler's wrath may find temporary refuge until the war is won.

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AUSTRALIA FORESEES MORE WORKERS

Number of workers will rise about 5½ per cent in Australia after the war while the total population increase will probably be 8 per cent, the Australian News Service reports, quoting estimates of the Australian Department of Post-War Reconstruction. The lower rate of increase of workers predicted is attributed to lower birthrate, losses through war casualties, rise in age of leaving school, and tendency of workers to retire earlier because of improved social security provisions.

WOMEN IN TRAINING PROGRAMS

More than 2,000,000 women of all ages have received training in public vocational and college war training programs, W.M.C. reports. Of these, 1,136,576 were trained as war production workers and 678,379 for food production. A total of 230,411 were enrolled in engineering, science and management war training courses in colleges, and 160,000 in training-within-industry courses.

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S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, May 19, 1944.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Report of the Organizing Committee — (Meeting held Friday, May 19.) Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined by the committee and having been found to possess the proper qualifications for delegates to this Council, the committee recommended that they be seated as delegates: Butchers' Local 508—John Giacone. Dressmakers No. 101—Jennie Matyas. Electrical Workers B-1245—W. B. Penders. Grocery Clerks No. 648—Albert Z. Groth. Recommendation adopted.

Communications—*Filed:* From Hon. Fred M. Vinson, Director, Office of Economic Stabilization, acknowledging receipt of our letter in connection with the readjustment of the Little Steel formula. Congressman Rolph, acknowledging receipt of our letter and resolution of April 24 regarding the so-called cabaret tax; also C. J. Haggerty, secretary, California State Federation of Labor, regarding the same subject. Civil Service Commission, thanking us for our co-operation and assistance in support of Charter Amendment No. 3. San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61, thanking the Council for the help rendered in securing a $220 raise for the teachers of this city. Bevins Austin, campaign director, San Francisco War Chest, acknowledging receipt of our check covering contributions received. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated May 17.

A communication was received from Molders' Union No. 164 calling on the Council to protest to the War Labor Board the establishment of wage brackets affecting their members working in the foundry industry in this district and calling upon all the unions to send a protest to the War Labor Board against those brackets. It was moved to adopt the communication; carried. (See letter from Molders' Union in full, elsewhere in this paper.)

Donations: To *San Francisco War Chest*—Cap Makers No. 9, $21.50. To *Red Cross*—Amalgamated Lithographers No. 17, $100.

Bills were presented, approved by the trustees, and ordered paid.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: From John F. McGowan, secretary, S. F. Aerie No. 5, Fraternal Order of Eagles, announcing a special meeting and class initiation in honor of their members and friends in organized labor.

Referred to the Officers: From Daniel V. Flanagan, Western representative, American Federation of Labor, stating progress of A.F.L. organizing campaign among clerical employees in shipyards in San Francisco and Marin county; also financial statement.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, asking strike sanction against 645 Leavenworth street and 729 Jones street, both under the management of Mr. Hagar. Automotive Machinists No. 1305, asking the assistance of the Council regarding a jurisdictional dispute. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against the Cathedral Apartments, 1201 California street, Reed Funston, manager. A communication was received from Warehousemen's Union No. 860 asking that the Council set up a committee to be charged with the responsibility of maintaining an office with adequate personnel to assist all of the several organizations in the rehabilitation of service men and women now being discharged and returned to private life; this was referred to the executive committee.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, May 15.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders in their controversy with Blum's Confectionery, Brother St. Peter was present representing the Joint Board, Brother McNally represented Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, and Mr. Sterns was present for the firm; an arrangement was made that Mr. Sterns and Mr. St. Peter would get together for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment; this matter will be held in committee awaiting the result of said conference. The committee discussed the coming Labor Day, but inasmuch as the war is still in progress your committee felt that there would be no desire on the part of the unions to hold a parade since all unions are still working "around the clock"; therefore, your committee recommends that there will be no celebration this year on Labor Day. Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—The following organizations will co-operate with the plan as set forth by the Warehousemen's Union Local 860, in their communication: Production and Aeronautical Lodge No. 1327—Stated that their international has a program of this kind; have never denied anyone work at their plant—all they want to know is who is working; prefer that the Council handle it as a committee and insist on taking in these veterans and placing them in any of our plants without any cost to them. Dry Dock, Stage Riggers No. 2116—Spoke along the same line and expressed the thought that they could be indorsed in principle. News Vendors No. 468—Said that his organization could put 100 men to work now, regardless of their condition as to whether they are wounded or not. Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089—Expressed the thought that this should be taken on by the Council as a whole; in San Diego they established a general labor committee and in each and every local union a committee that co-operated with the one of the Council; are doing a very good job down there; in fact, the Committee on Post-War Planning has sent down there for the mechanics of their plan; it was suggested that the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be invited and make it a statewide matter for the men coming back from the Service. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Said that it was a splendid idea to see specifically where these men could be placed. Chauffeurs No. 265—Expressed the idea that it should be brought before the executive committee; thousands of service men are being discharged every week; if the wrong people are in charge of this re-employment they are going to start a lot of anti-labor agitation; also the executive committee will take quick action. Operating Engineers No. 64 stated their organization had set up a committee to take care of their own members, at their last regular meeting. Plumbers No. 442 also spoke in favor of the request contained in the communication; suggested that when the meeting is called, to find out how many members of the re-employment boards can be present. Practical Nurses No. 267 also expressed the thought that we had better get busy and do something before the boys are embittered against organized labor. President Shelley then stated the position of the Council is that we indorse the principle as set forth in the communication, and referred the matter to the executive committee. Production and Aeronautical Lodge No. 1327—Reported that their organization held a meeting of the Hammond Aircraft workers swing shift; invited the press to be present; find that they gave the workers a very poor story; Hammond Aircraft are using what is termed "a cut-back on production" by cutting down from three shifts to two, and laying off 200 people; the press blasts the unions, but nothing is said as to what the employers are doing. Street Carmen, Division 518—Reported that both operating and non-operating employees had received their wage increase requested from the Wage Stabilization Board. Dry Dock and Stage Riggers No. 2116—Stated that their organization had made a film of the work being done at one of their plants which was very interesting and offered to show the film to the Council.

New Business—Motion made to invite Dry Dock and Stage Riggers No. 2116 to show their film at our next meeting; motion carried.

Receipts, $2404.45; disbursements, $329.84.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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Federation Urges Caution In Buying 'Seeing Eye' Dogs

Recently, the work of purchasing "Seeing-Eye" dogs for the war blind was strongly recommended by the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor by its various affiliates.

Since that time, it is announced, information has reached the Federation from the American Association of Workers for the Blind that an organization, calling itself "The American Foundation for the War Blind" was exploiting the great amount of sympathy on the part of the public to help the war blind, but, in actuality, according to reports, is not really serving blinded service personnel. The bona fide organization serving the interest of the blind, the *American Association of Workers for the Blind,* has protested this action and stated as follows:

"Under pressure of such emotionalism, well meaning and misguided or uninformed individuals and groups frequently endeavor to raise funds and form new organizations designed or claiming to be designed to aid the war blind. For some reason it seems difficult to understand, a far greater number of movements appear to have been initiated in California since the outbreak of war than has apparently been the case in any other single State. And as naturally follows, the unworthy are just as active as the worthy and because of lack of scruple are frequently able through misrepresentation and wholesale publicity to mulct the public which believes it is supporting bona fide and deserving movements."

The State Federation of Labor in reaffirming the importance of furnishing "Seeing-Eye" dogs to blinded war veterans, recommends that any organization planning to purchase such a dog should contact the *American Association of Workers for the Blind,* so that the deserving people will be served. This is declared to be about the best guarantee that is possible to obtain against personal exploitation of such a meritorious service.

Ruling on Discussion of Unions by Employers

Employers may discuss labor unions with their employees without violating the National Labor Relations Act, the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled recently in Philadelphia.

The court rejected a National Labor Relations Board petition to declare the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company and its president, Edward G. Budd, guilty of contempt of court because of letters regarding labor unions which the company sent out to 15,000 employees.

The court said there is nothing in the Wagner Act that deprives an employer of the right of free speech.

A. Norman Somers, an attorney representing the N.L.R.B., has described the suit as a "test case," saying the practice of sending out letters to employees was becoming prevalent. Unless the practice was stopped by the courts, he said, the board was "about ready to throw up the sponge" because the letters interfered with enforcement of court decrees against employers.

Note the "We Don't Patronize" List in this paper.

"The Philadelphia Charter"

Following is the text of the Philadelphia Charter as adopted by the International Labor Conference:

The general Conference of the International Labor Organization, meeting in its twenty-sixth session in Philadelphia, hereby adopts, this tenth day of May in the year nineteen hundred and forty-four, the present declaration of the aims and purposes of the International Labor Organization and of the principles which should inspire the policy of its members.

I

Principles Reaffirmed

The Conference reaffirms the fundamental principles on which the organization is based and, in particular, that:

(a) Labor is not a commodity;

(b) Freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress;

(c) Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere;

(d) The war against want requires to be carried on with unrelenting vigor within each nation, and by continuous and concerted international effort in which the representatives of workers and employers, enjoying equal status with those of governments, join with them in free discussion and democratic decision with a view to the promotion of the common welfare.

II

Peace Based on Social Justice

Believing that experience has fully demonstrated the truth of the statement in the preamble to the constitution of the International Labor Organization that lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice, the Conference affirms that:

(a) All human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursuit of both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity;

(b) The attainment of the conditions in which this shall be possible must constitute the central aim of national and international policy;

On International Policies

(c) All national and international policies and measures, in particular those of an economic and financial character, should be judged in this light and accepted only in so far as they may be held to promote and not to hinder the achievement of this fundamental objective;

(d) It is a responsibility of the International Labor Organization to examine and consider all international economic and financial policies and measures in the light of this fundamental objective;

(e) In discharging the tasks entrusted to it the International Labor Organization, having considered all relevant economic and financial factors, may include in its decision and recommendations any provisions which it considers appropriate.

III

Furthering a Program

The Conference recognizes the solemn obligation of the International Labor Organization to further among the nations of the world programs which will achieve:

(a) Full employment and the raising of standards of living;

(b) The employment of workers in the occupations in which they can have the satisfaction of giving the fullest measure of their skill and attainments and make their greatest contribution to the common well-being;

(c) The provision, as a means to the attainment of this end and under adequate guarantees for all concerned, of facilities for training and the transfer of labor, including migration for employment and settlement;

(d) Policies in regard to wages and earnings, hours and other conditions of work calculated to insure a just share of the fruits of progress to all, and a minimum living wage to all employed and in need of such protection;

Right to Collective Bargaining

(e) The effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining, the co-operation of management and labor in the continuous improvement of productive efficiency, and the collaboration of workers and employers in the preparation and application of social and economic measures;

(f) The extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care;

(g) Adequate protection for the life and health of workers in all occupations;

(h) Provision for child welfare and maternity protection;

(i) The provision of adequate nutrition, housing and facilities for recreation and culture;

(j) The assurance of equality of educational and vocational opportunity.

IV

World's Productive Resources

Confident that the fuller and broader utilization of the world's productive resources necessary for the achievement of the objective set forth in this declaration can be secured by effective international and national action, including measures to expand production and consumption, to avoid severe economic fluctuations, to promote the economic and social advancement of the less developed regions of the world, to assure greater stability in world prices of primary products, and to promote a high and steady volume of international trade, the Conference pledges the full co-operation of the International Labor Organization with such international bodies as may be entrusted with a share of the responsibility for this great task and for the promotion of the health, education and well-being of all peoples.

V

Applicable to All Peoples

The Conference affirms that the principles set forth in this declaration are fully applicable to all peoples everywhere and that, while the manner of their application must be determined with due regard to the stage of social and economic development reached by each people, their progressive application to peoples who are still dependent, as well as to those who have already achieved self-government, is a matter of concern to the whole civilized world.

CHEMICAL WORKERS CHOOSE A.F.L.

Another election at a chemical plant was won by the A.F.L. when the N.L.R.B. conducted a collective bargaining representation poll among the employees of the Pyridium Corporation at Harriman, N. Y. An overwhelming majority voted for the A.F.L. union.

Report Indicates Fewer Hours Worked in February

A million and a quarter fewer man-hours a week were worked in manufacturing plants during February than during January, Secretary of Labor Perkins reports. The average number of hours worked per man per week was 54.4, slightly longer than in January, Secretary Perkins said.

However, the decline in employment of 74,000 workers more than offset the slight increase in the work week, she added. In comparison with November 1943, the peak month of man-hour utilization, there were almost 21 million fewer hours of manufacturing time in the midweek of February.

Four of the durable-goods groups reported more hours per week in February than in January, the secretary said. The decline of approximately 1,000,000 hours in the machinery group and in the automobile group reflected a shorter work week coupled with declines in employment.

Declines of 500,000 hours in the transportation equipment group and of 130,000 hours in the nonferrous group occurred in spite of a longer workweek. The increase in total man-hours in all but one of the remaining groups was due to lengthening of the work week and occurred in spite of declines in employment. The largest increase was reported by the lumber group.

Of 11 non-durable groups, five showed declines in total manufacturing hours, the largest of them in the food and chemical groups.

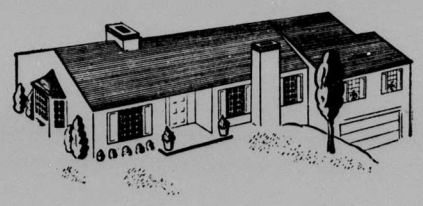
Weekly earnings in February averaged $45.54, the secretary said. Earnings in the durable group, in which most of the war production is concentrated, was $51.48. Earnings in the non-durable groups averaged $36.33. Workers in the textile groups of industries still average less than $30 a week, the secretary reports.

MORE WORK GLOVES PLANNED

Still battling potential shortages of work gloves, W.P.B. has moved to improve supplies for war industry workers and farmers. New controls placed on production, sales and distribution restrict manufacture to certain types of gloves and require manufacturers to report specific numbers of each style to be produced. They also establish a system of preferential ratings and provide that W.P.B. may establish minimum quantities of specific types each manufacturer shall be required to produce. Also, O.P.A. has set dollars-and-cents ceilings on cotton, jersey and leather-palm work gloves. Though in general somewhat higher than prices under the general maximum ceiling prices, the new ceilings will make it easier for buyers to check legal prices, O.P.A. says.

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Education For---Not Against

By RUTH TAYLOR

Sometimes we are so busy talking about the value of education that we don't stop to consider that education is a two-edged sword. It can be used both "for" and "against."

Read any of this season's crop of books about Germany and you will see that however much their authors disagree on conclusions and recommendations, they all agree on one thing—that the Nazis educated Germany for this war.

That is how all dictatorships succeed—they educate against. The first object of all education is to train citizens. If these citizens can be molded into a tight mass by ingraining false ideas, by teaching hatred instead of friendships, by showing only one side of a picture, they become so cohesive that they can be swayed and used as one at the beck and call of the creator of their minds.

In democracy it is the other way. We take the stand of disputing all facts until they can be proven by the individual. Our children learn to think for themselves—which is excellent if they have some standard by which to measure the value of their own thoughts.

Socrates said, "Whom, then, do I call educated? First, those who control circumstances instead of being mastered by them; those who meet all occasions manfully and act in accordance with intelligent thinking; those who are honorable in all dealings, who treat good-naturedly persons and things that are disagreeable; and furthermore, those who hold their pleasures under control and are not overcome by misfortune; finally those who are not spoiled by success."

That is true education. If we could put it into effect in the world we could solve the problems that have so long troubled mankind. If we could learn to control circumstances, and act intelligently, we could bring our accumulated knowledge to the solution of our problems. If we could be honorable in all our dealings with men of all classes, creed or color, and treat with common sense those individuals with whom we disagree as individuals, there could be no dissension or group hatreds to stir up the "lunatic frange," no projudice to hamper justice.

Only as we educate toward this ideal the youth of our nation, the youth of the world, can we bring peace to earth and establish the principles in which we in our heart of hearts believe these principles of freedom and fair play for all people. Unless we do this we will remain a prey to war and to the ambitions of self-seeking despots who will arise from the ashes of bitter strife.

The task is long, and it is not easy, but the end is worth all it may cost. Education *for* good, education *in* understanding is the only way out.

Labor School Announcement

An announcement from the California Labor School states that the School will tackle a problem of interest to all unionists when the summer semester opens on June 19, when labor officials and Chamber of Commerce officials will lead a class on post-war reconstruction.

Jack Spalding of the San Francisco Building Trades, Adrian Falk, president of the Chamber of Commerce in this city, Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union and Don Follette, president of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce will be instructors in the class which will take up such matters as peace time conversion of industry and the supplying of job opportunities for all who need them.

The announcement further states that the class on post-war problems will be one of fifty subjects offered for the summer semester, to be taught by members of the faculty of Stanford University, the University of California, San Francisco State College, labor leaders, government agency officials and union representatives.

Policemen's Unions

Policemen in many important cities are forming unions under the American Federation of Labor.

Organizations of unions in the police departments of Chicago and Joliet, Ill., and Augusta, Ga., in April brings to twenty-eight the cities which have union locals made up entirely of police employees, the International City Managers' Association says.

All the locals are members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (A.F.L.); in addition, the A.F.S.C.M.E. locals in at least twenty-three cities report police officers in their membership, the Association said.

DRAW SALARIES AND PENSIONS

In contradistinction to the custom in practically all other countries, Peru allows government officials recalled to service after having been retired for age to draw both their salaries and their pensions. If they have been pensioned for other reasons, the new decree, summarized in the *International Labor Review*, provides that the pension will be suspended in favor of the salary upon termination of the new employment the official will resume his right to the pension on the basis of his years of service.

ON-THE-JOB MINE SCHOOL

A school hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth where clerks, grocers, and mountain men of the surrounding country are the students learings to become coal diggers has been started in the Carbon county mines, near Price, Utah, as a phase of the nationwide effort of the War Manpower Commission to increase wartime production of fuel. This is the first school of its kind in the history, W.M.C. said. Approximately 900 mine workers have been trained in the Utah school, according to reports of W.M.C. Under this type of "on-the-job" training, student miners receive instructions from skilled miners specially selected as instructors. They are employed by the Utah State Board for Vocational Education. The trainees, paid by the mining companies, are men who have not worked previously in the mines.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps.

O.P.A. in East to War on Gouging in Work Clothes

Pressing a drive to bring the prices of clothing, notably work clothes, down to ceilings, the regional Office of Price Administration in New York announced that it had filed in federal courts injunction proceedings against forty-five retailers of work clothes in New York City.

The O.P.A. also reported on treble-damage actions against six manufacturers of women's dresses, suits and blouses. Four concerns have settled by paying $80,494. Suits against the two others seek treble damages of $191,406.

The O.P.A. is concentrating on clothing, which, according to current cost-of-living surveys, has shown the highest inflationary rise of all commodities, said Daniel P. Woolley, regional O.P.A. administrator.

Enforcement attorneys of the O.P.A. applied to Federal Judge Mortimer W. Byers in Brooklyn for orders temporarily restraining twenty-three retailers in Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island from selling staple work clothing in violation of price regulations. They applied to Federal Judge William Bondy in Manhattan for similar orders against twenty-two storekeepers in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The temporary orders prevent the retailers from selling work shirts, overalls, work suits and other wearing apparel needed by war workers until the retailers prepare base period statements showing the highest prices charged during March, 1942. They must file with their local rationing boards other essential pricing records.

PAID LUNCH PERIOD ORDER

An order of the Second Regional W.L.B. in New York directing a paid lunch period under a new shift schedule where the employer had voluntarily paid the workers for their lunch period under the old schedule is not in conflict with the wage stabiliza-

TOLL OF RAIL WORKERS

In the first three months of the year, 294 railroad workers lost their lives and 11,481 were injured. Both figures represent considerable increases over the same months of last year.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully *from week to week:*

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman.*
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-William Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.